Grand Procession of the United States Navy and Military and Civic Societies.

Reviewed by the President and Cabinet and the Celebrated French Personages.

oh of William H. Everts Accepting to States—President Gloreland's Address—History of the Work

NEW YORK, Oct. 99.—The rain, which fell almost continuously for thirty-six hours, did not cease until about daylight yesterday morning. The sky did not clear, however, and the thousends of sight-seers who began pouring into the streats at an easily hour, met a damp, foggy atmosphere, which threatened a renewal of the rain at any moment. Between eight and nine o'clock, all the M. BARTHOLDI. THE PARADE.

M. BARTHOLDI. thoroughfares showed signs of unusual activity. All trains, including those coming into town as well as those of the Elevated railroads, were crowded to their utmost capacity with people hurrying to advantageous points to view the grand procession.

In the vicinity of Turn

ple hurrying to advantageous points to view the grand procession.

In the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, the point at which the procession was to form, all was bustle and commotion as early as eight o'clock. Civic and military companies arrived faster than they could be assigned to their proper places, and for a while there was no little confusion.

General Stone, the

sides, however, soon brought order out of chaos, and at a few minutes past ten the head of the column 3 E began to move down Fifth avenue, led by the Fifth United States the United States nava

brigade, the United States naval brigade, the United States army brigade, Second regiment New Second regiment New and a detachment of Massachusetts volunnilitia. These composed the first divi-

The second division was led by Gilmore's band, which was greeted with applause. Then followed the First brigade N. Y. S.

cand, which was greeted with applause. Then followed the First brigade N. Y. S. N. G., acting as escort to the French column. The French column contained the Societe Colmarienne; Union Alsacelenne; Societe Alsace Lorraine; Maridian Columnian Contained the Societe Colmarienne; Union Chorale de Albert Grey. Rewark; Union Francaise, of Elizabeth; T. Prevyame, of Boston; L'Amitie; of New York; le Societe Culinaire Cosmopolite; L'Helvetienne; L'Alliance and L'Union Fratenelle. Then came another fine band of music, which was followed by nearly a dozen more French societies. Behind the Frenchmen were the United States Judges and other high officials of the United States, in carriages, and the Governors of States and Territories and other high dignimies, also in carriages, who brought up the rear of the Second division.

The third division was headed by Sheriff Grant, as Marshal, and was composed of the Mayors of cities, a battalion of Philadelphia police, Brooklyn police, Veterans of the War of 1812, Veterans of the Mexican War and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth divisions were composed of military organizations. Then the Educational division, more military; Washington's carriage, drawn by eight borses, escorted by the Continental Guard, of Washington, and the Old Washington Continental Guard, mounted; firemen; Knights of Pythias, and other organizations.

ington Continental Guard, mounted; fire-men; Knights of Pythias, and other organi-tations, all beiped to make up the other four divisions.

As this brilliant only umn passed down Fifth avenue it was reitself on either side, with clapping of hands and cheers. As the Madison Square, where President Cleveland and his Cabinet were

MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD in waiting, a slight drizzie of rain began falling, not enough, however, to disturb the crowd or spoil the

Passing through diadison Square the column moved down Fifth avenue to Washington Square, when it turned into Broadway, thence down Broadway to the open space behind the post-office, called Main street, into Park Row, under a triumphal arch in front of the World office, and back into Broadway.



From Park Row the route was again down Broadway to Courtiandi street and Maiden lane, where most of the military, turning to the right or left, made their way to the river. The head of the City fiall at noon.

President Cieveland, who was Sceretary Whitney's guest, accommanded by Secretary

Whitney's guest, accompanied by SecreADMIRAL JAURES. tary Bayard, entered a carriage at ten o'clock and drove to the reviewing stand at Madison Square. He was followed by Secretaries Whitney, Vilae and Lamar. and Colonel Lamont. Considering the festive nature of the day, the decorations upon the private residences and business houses along the line of march were very mesers. the private residences and business houses along the line of march were very meagra. This lack of display, however, can be accounted for by the inclemency of the weather for the past two days. The only really handsomely decorated building was the City Hall. After leaving Broadway at Cortiandt street and Maiden Lane, nearly all the military and civic companies made their way homeward.

All the vessels in
North river were gally

All the viscois in North river were gally lecorated with flags, he great Atlantic lines looing particularly no-iceable as they lay at heir docks, one mass of color sloft. The naval parade, which forms enotion morted

which should have been fired at 19:45 p. m., was not heard until one o'clock, and there was considerable delay in petting the vessels which were to take part into line. Twenty minutes later the signal for the start was given and the vessels moved slowly in double-line, from Furty-fifth street down the Morth river, past the fleet of war vessels, toward Liberty Island. This procession was in charge of Lioutenant Commander Rich, and consisted of two divisions. The first division was heeded by the United States coast survey steamer Gedney, and consisted of all the larger vessels; the second, of tugs and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions. The vessels presented a beautiful sight as they steered down the Hudson.

On reaching Bedioe's Island they passed

second, of tags and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions. The ressels presented a beautiful sight as they steered down the Hudson.

On reaching Bedice's Island they passed astern of the men-of-war anchored below the island, then up between them and the island they came to abress to the statue, where they remained at sucher until the end of the ceremonies at that point. A gap was left directly abreast of the flagship Tennesses to permit the passage of the boats containing the Presidential party.

At 19:35 p. m. the President and his Cabinet left the reviewing stand. After partaking of lunch they were laken to the United States steamship Despatch, in which they sailed down the North river to Bedice's Island. They were landed at the base of the statue, where they took part in the ceremonies of unveiling.

The attitue is entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World." The name was bestowed upon it by M. Bartholdi. The idea aimed at was the symbolization or the progress of civilization and the growth of freedom, as expressed in the Republican form of government of these United States. It was also meant to perpetuate the friendship of the French and American nations begun in Revolutionary days, when this country was struggling to throw off the English yoke.

Rev. Dr. Storrs opened the ceremonies at the island with prayer. He prayed for prosperity upon the present company, and that the ceremonies of the unveiling might have God's blessing. He gave thanks for the kindly affection from one great people towards another and asked that we might make a right use of the occasion, that no violence of the elements or destroying earthquakes would ever render this great work fulle, and that we might advance in the aris and sciences. He asked for prospering for the officers of the two nations, and that whatever was good in history might continue. The prescher ended with the Lord's Prayer in which the people joined.

General Schofield abruptly cried out "Mr. Barthold has nothing to say, so there's no use of talking about it," and an

President of the United States. He spoke as follows:

The scene upon which this vast assemblage is collected displays a transaction in human affairs which finds no precedent on record in the past, nor in the long future, may we feel assured, will it ever confront its counterpart or parallel. How can we fitly frame in words the sentiments, the motives, the emoti ons which have filled and moved the hearts and minds of the two great nations, in the birth of this noble conception, the grand embodiment, the complete execution of the stupenduous monument now unveiled to the admiring gaze of men, and emblacaned on its coronation of the finished work, with the plaudits of the world?

What ornament of speech, what eloquence of human voice, what costly gifts of golf, rankincense and myrth of our hearts tribute can we bring to the celebration of this consumate triumph of genius of skill, of labor which speaks to day, and will speak forever the thoughts, the feelings the friendships of these two populous powerful and free republics, knit together in their pride and joy at their own established freedom, and in their hose and purpose that the giad light of liberty shall enlighted the world. For the arduous theme the American committee has said the good fortune to present an eminent citizen and accomplished orator. from grateful and pleased attent on to whose eloquence the simple office the committee has said the good fortune to present an eminent citizen and accomplished orator. from grateful and pleased attent on to whose eloquence the simple office the committee has said the good fortune to present an eminent citizen and accomplished orator. from grateful and pleased attent on to whose eloquence the simple office the committee has said the good fortune to present and solicitum interest. When the issue of this struggle was upheld and confirmed the government maintaired its unbroken unity and made all of its people equal and free, the liberty-loving people of France felt an intense and solicitum interest. When the issue of t isfied, but by some adequate and permanent express on of the r sympathy in our flery trial, and congratulations at the absolute supremacy of the principles and institutions which had put in peril and had come out from it, without the sinell of fire upon their garments. To this energetic movement of the French people there was added their historie and memutous frendsh pin secur ingour independence and the reciprocal influences which had shaped and confirmed the free and equal institutions of the two countries, and to the working of all these motives and soutiments of an ardent and generous people, we owe—the world owes—this visible and perpetual embodiment of the love of liberty, animating the two nations, which stands before us today. To the realization the people of Prance brought the fervor and inspiration of Laboulaye and Henri Martin, the Lafayettes, and their illustrious companions to apread abroad in all intelligent and upright middle the seal of their own high purposes. They drew from the well furnished numbers of their accomplished and distinguished artists, the genius, the courage, the devotional spirk, the indomitable sculptor, Harthold, whose well-carned fame just fied the trust committed to him, and whose work covers, with its splendors the sifted artist, his illustrious art and the happy country which gave him and he labors to all this work. They furnished the exquisite artisanship and the constructive skill and scientific tra ning and bonest and hearty labor, which have together wrought out, in stubboru brass and iron, the artists dreum, the sire domest and hearty labor, which have together wrought out, in stubboru brass and iron, the artists dreum, the sire one of his mind scientific tra ning and bonest and hearty labor, which have together wrought out, in stubboru brass and iron, the artists dreum, the sire one of his mind scientific tra ning and bonest and hearty labor, which have together wrough out, in stubboru brass and iron, the artists dreum, the sired of his one of his mind hearty homage

hearty homage to the fr.ondship of these great republics.

The committee have no occas on to insist upon the share which the people of the United States have taken in the humbler office of furnishing a pedestal not unworthy of the statue, nor unworthy of our grateful acceptance of this noble gift and appreciation of the generous disposition which prompted it. In the perfected and completed work of the pedestal, the gen us of the architect, the sagnety, the varied scient fic and practical accomplishment of the engineerine of the observation of the engineerine of the builder, and the manifold and masterly performances the skilled workmen upon this prodigious structure, and in the elevating and security of the statute have all been combined to set out the statute for the admiration of our ownpeople and of all comers to our shores. As with the French people, so with our own—the whole means of the great expenditure of the work has come from the free contributions of the people themselves, and thus the common people of both nations may justly point to a greater, a nobler menument in and of the history and progress and welfare of the human race than Emperors or Kings or governments have sever rissed.

Mr. President, upon the recommondation of the President of the United States. Con-

point to a greater, a nobler menument in and of the history and progress and welfare of the human race than Emporers or Kings or governments have ever raised.

Mr. President, upon the recommondation of the President of the United States, Congress authorized and directed the President to accept the colosual statue of Liberty Englishming the World when presented by obtained of the President for the direction thereof a suitable site upon either Governor's or Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, and upon the or mpletion thereof shall cause the same to be langurated with such esremonies as will serve to testify the gratifude of our people for the expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of the citiens of our siter Republic.

The statue, on the 6th of July, 1884, in Paria, was delivered to and accepted by the Government, by the authority of the President of the United States, delegated to and executed by Minister Morion. To day, in the name of the citiness of the United States, delegated to and executed the will of their fellow-citizers. I declare, in your presence, in the presence of these distinguished guests from France, and of the known in your presence, in the presence of the surpus accumitized who have executed the will of their fellow-citizers. will of presence, in the presence, and its inguished guests from France, and its august assemblage of the honorable honored men of our land and of this honored men of the honorable is compared to the honorable in the honorable in the honorable is compared to the honorable in the honorab

When Mr. Evaris had delivered about two-thirds of his address he mentioned the name of Bartholdi, which was the occasion of the audience breaking forth into loud cheers. This was mistaken on the part of those who had charge for the conclusion of the status. This was the stagnal to the steamers and batteries, and they immediately began a mighty salvo of cannonading and whisteling, a mid which Mr. Evarts helpleasly took his seat. The salvo was continued without cossation for fully twenty minutes. When this had ceased and Glimore's band had played the Marsellaise hymn, Yankse Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner, President Cleveland stepped to the front of the stage and said:

Mr. Chaifman and Fillow Citierns—The people of the United States accept with gratitude to day from their brethren of the French republic the grand and completed work of art's we here inangurate. This token of affection and consideration of the people of the dimensions of the status:

Height from bass to torch.

stepped to the frost of the stage and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRILLOW CITERES—The people of the United States accept with gratitude to-day from their brothern of the French republic the grand and completed work of art we here inangurate. This token of affection and consideration of the people of France demonstrates the kinship of republics and conveys to us the assurance that in our efforts to commend to mankind the excellence of a government resting upon popular will we still have beyond the American continont a steadfast ally. We are not here today to bow before the representation of a force and warlike god, fillied with wrath and vengeance, but we joyously contemplate instead our delty, keeping watch and ward before the open gates of America, and greater than all that have been celebrated in ancient song. Instead of grasping in her hand thunderboits of terror and of death, she holds aloft the light which illuminates the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that liberty has here made her home; nor shail ber chosen sitar be neglected. Willing notaries will constantly keep alive its fires and these shall given upon the shores of our sister republic in the Bast. Reflected thence and joined with answering rays a stream of light shall pleare the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression until liberty enlightens the world.

M. A. Lefaivre, Ministre Plenipotentiare Height from base to torch 1
Foundation of pedestal to torch 1
Heel to top of head 1
Length of hand 1
Length of not 1
Length of most 1
Length of Le

liberty enlightens the world.

M. A. Lefavre, Ministre Plenipotentiare et Delegue Extraordinaire, representative on behalf of the Republic of France, was then introduced and made a short address, in which he extolled the generosity of the American people and expressed the hope that the same unnimity of feeling that had existed between the two great nations for the last century would continue to guide and direct their connection in the future.

Gilmore's band then rendered some choice selections and then General Schofield an-

direct their connection in the future.

Glimore's band then rendered some choice selections and then General Schofield announced Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered the commemorative oration.

When Mr. Depew had finished his oration the Doxology was sung by all standing, after which Bishep Potter pronounced the benediction. The assemblage, which had patiently sat in that rain during the long exercises then made speed to the boats. With the exception of the President and his party and the French delegates no order of embarkation was observed, and "high and low, rich and poor, one with another," made their best individual efforts to reach the city, which both the failing darkness and the mist rendered invisible to the throngs of anxious home seekers. The National salute was fired, the steamers as usual joining in and swelling the general uproar. The island was quickly depopulated of all except the few left on guard, the display of fireworks and lighting of the statue being postponed on account of the rain, and sweetfaced liberty was left alone with her torch high uplifted in the air and her eyes bent towards the lands of her birth.

The French guests were entertained in the evening by the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's. The hall was gaily decorated with the tri-color and the Stars and Stripes, and presented a brilliant spectacle. Toasts were offered and responded to.



THE STATUE.

The famous statue, by Bartholdi, of "Liberty Enlightening the World," was received at New York, June 19, 1885. The French vessel Isere, with the statue on board, was escorted up the bay to Bedloe's Island by a number of United States men-of-war and other vessels. The statue stands on Bedloe's Island—hereafter to be known as Liberty Island. At the entrance to New York harbor, Bartholdi, it is said, conceived the idea of rearing a colossal statue to symbolize

America's message THE STATUE.

America's message of liberty to the world while sailing up New York bay on his visit to this country in 1871, with heart depressed at the ruin and wretchedness in his native land after her defeat by Germany. On his return to France he suggested to his friends his idea of such a statue to be presented by the THE PACE. French nation to the United States The idea was received with gres

The idea was received with g favor, and so rapidly did subse-tions come in that in 1876 the scul began work upon his great statue. M. Bar-tholdi supervised every step of the work, ich was not only a

culty and detail. The first step towards its construction were made in 1874, when the French-American union was established, union was established, a banquet given and an appeal made to the people of France. In 1876 the sculptor began actual work. First the artist made his model in clay, and when this was approved a plaster statue was made, in dimensions it was one-sixteenth the size of Another plaster statue. The rest not only all periabed, but most of them will, perhaps, never be identified. It is regarded as one of the most terrible railroad disasters that ever occurred in the Northwest.

Among the known victims are: Mrs. Rosina Johns, Winona; Mrs. Scherer, Windom, Winona; Louis Brinter, Columbus; Emil Waltersdorf, Columbus.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—About midnight Wednesday night a collision occurred be-

THE TORCH. sixteenth the size the intended status. Another plaster six four times as large as the first, and a ti one, of the full dimensions of the finisi one, of the full dimensions of the finished work were made. The last model had to be made in sections, and a wooden frame-work was constructed on which the plaster was spread. When these sections were completed, wooden models were used, exact copies of the plaster in size and modeling. These were carefully cut out by hand, and in them were shaped the hammered brass work which forms the outside of the statue. Eighty-eight tons of brass were used in the structure, and the entire weight of the statue is 450.000 pounds.

is 450,000 pounds. In 1876 M. Bartholdi, with the extended In 1876 M. Bartholdi, with the extended right arm of the statue—the first part that was completed—came to America and placed the arm and toreh in the Contennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, whence it was subsequently removed to Madison Square, New York. In February, 1877, Congress set apart Liberty Island for the statue, and a committee was chosen with William M. Evaris at its head. The face and head of the statue was completed in 1878, when it was placed in the French Exposition, and on July 7, 1898, the great figure was com-

FASHION GOSSIP.

Regarding the Latest Styles Both Capote brims flare more at the top. Bonnet strings are from two to three Beaded velvet bonnets are worn with

dressy frocks. Breasts of birds form the entire sides of some fancy capotes. Very small pokes are worn by young women, married or single.

some cloth and wool dresses. Two sets of strings are seen again on bonnets, one wide, the other narrow.

Dry goods men report large sales of hair lined dress stuffs this season.

All sorts of novel bows are used to

Applique galloons trim many hand-

form the high bonnet trimmings of this senson.

Plain velvet hats and bonnets are considered correct wear with dressy tailor suits. There is a return of favor to dressed kid gloves, but undressed kids are

also worn.

Some of the new capote brims are cleft, and have one side strapped back with ribbons.

Great variety is observed in the weaves of new titan and giant birds for

dress trimmings.
Shawl dresses are sent out by French tailors, but they are not pretty nor will

they be popular.

Little girls are given coats, outside garments of check or plaid to be worn over plain stuff frocks. Felt and cloth or wool bonnets are hosen of the color of the woolen suit with which they are worn.
Young girls wear mantles as well as

jackets, shaped very much like those of young ladies over eighteen. The frocks of girls of thirteen and upward are simply modified duplicates of the dress of their older sisters. Three rows of broad stitching are on the back and four large buttons fasten

ON THE PROPERTY.

Dimensions of the pedestal:

Dimensions of the foundation:

Dates in the history of the statue:

A POEM BY WHITTIER.

The Independent publishes the following poem by John G. Whittier on the Statue of Liberty:

The land that, from the rule of kings, In freeing us, itself made free, Our Old World sister to us brings Her sculptured Dream of Beauty.

Unlike the shapes on Egypt's sands Uplifted by the toil-worn slave, On Freedom's soil with freemen's hands We rear the symbol free hands gave.

Rise, stately symbol; holding forth Thy light and hope to all who si; In chains and darkness. Belt the earth With watch-fires from thy toroh uplit.

Reveal the primal mandate still Which chinos heard and ceased to be. Trace on mida r th' Eternal will In signs of fire: "Let man be free."

Sh'ne far, shine free, a guiding light To Reason's ways and Virtue's aim, A lightn'ng flash the wretch to smite Who shield's his license with thy name,

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

Past Passenger Train Runs Into an One

Switch and is Ditched—The Cars Take Fire and Burn Up Many of the Passen-

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29. - The limited pass

enger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which left here Wednesday

night at ten o'clock, was derailed at Rio,

and thrown into an old stone quarry. Par-

ticulars are hard to get, but it is admitted

at the general office of the company in this

city, that one coach and three sleepers were wrecked, and five or six persons killed. LATER—The latest particulars of the ter-

rible railway catastrophe are that the day coach contained upward of twenty passen-

coach contained upward of twenty passengers. When the open switch was struck and the shock came the momentum of the sleepers in the rear of the day coach was so great that the latter broke in two directly in the center, rearing up and forming an inverted V. The day car then blazed up with fire and the cries and struggles of the dying inside were simply indescribable. Among the passengers were Mrs. Rosina Johns, Mrs. Scherer, her daughter-in-law and the latter's two little children, of Winona. The two brave women—especially the brave

inter a two interest interest, or window. The two brave women—especially the brave mother—succeeded, by almost superhuman efforts, in pushing the little ones through a window to the outside, and then they perished in the fiames. The loving mother sacrificed her life for her children.

The mail car was in charge of John Beaks, of Plainfield. Wis., and five men. All these escaped with injuries of a more of less serious nature. They succeeded in saving most of the valuable mall matter. Sixty

bags of newspapers were destroyed, but most of the letter bags were saved. The two Scherer children, of Winona, are the

Wednesday night a collision occurred be-tween an eastbound and a westbound train on the Wasbash railroad near Edwardsville Junction, Ill. The two trains collided on a curve and resulted in great damage to the rolling stock. William Ballou, baggago and express man was crushed to death by the contents of the car falling upon him.

Will Not be Condemned by the Church

Archbishops Williams, Corrigan, Ryan Feehan, Salpointe, Leroy and Kenrick, held

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Cardinal Gibbons

gers-Cullide on a Curve.

O France, the beautiful: to thee

the wrists of the newest gloves.

Black wooden beads, seguins and other pendants adorn galloons and other pendants adorn galloons and edging braids used on mourning dresses. Condor yellow, mermaid's pink and glycine or liquorice purple are the three latest colors on the palette of fashion. Novelties in dress trimmings consist of soutache embroidery bands and motifs, sometimes made more decorations.

tive with fine-cut jet.

The manner in which the velvet or plush covering the crowns of turbans and bonnets is made to rise in conical oose masses in front is a novel feature in fall millinery.

A frequent arrangement of plaids or

checks and plain stuff in a frock is to make the entire skirt, under corsage and sleeves of the plaid or check, with a cuttaway overjacket or coat of plain Black and white are worn fashionably

in trimming dressy hats and bonnets, the white being in small proportion The statue weighs 450,000 pounds or montons.

The bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds.
Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold twelve people.

The total number of steps in the temporary staircase, which leads from the hase of the foundation to the top of the torch is 408. From the ground to the top of the pedestail 196 steps. The number of steps in the statue from the pedestal to the head is 154, and the ladder leading up through the extended right arm to the torch has 54 rounds. and in the form of feathers or ribbon or lace, the black velvet, plush, lace and jet. Titan and giant braids of from 31

inches to 5 inches in width form the side panels of many cloth, serge, diagonal, cheviot and foule frocks, the other garnitures of the dress being of narrower braids of the same weave. Wide braids, bands of applique gal-loons and other border trimmings are used on the bottom of the skirt as well

as to form panels on frocks of cloth, wool fabric, sicillenne and even plain silk when made up for demi-toilets.

Slender gold threads are frequently seen crossing each other at right angles in the new indefinite plaids of the richer kinds that are formed of bars of cut

and uncut velvet or plush on ground wool serge, diagonal, chevron, or her-ring bone stripes.

Silver sertularias, really sea animal-

culæ or their creations, are extensively known to importers of millinery goods this fall under the name of sea mosses. They are gathered on the Atlantic coasts of America, shipped to Europe, dyed in various colors, and reshipped pay a high duty, as they pass through the custom house.—N. Y. Sun.

## STYLISH GARMENTS.

Late Fashions in Polonaises and in Early Winter Jacke:s. French polonaises, with the bodice astening from left to right across the chest, are seen upon some of the latest

models in overdresses. They conform admirably with the fashion of raising the skirt of the polonaise high on one side. These jersey-shaped garments necessitate a sloping seam down the center of the front to secure a perfect fit. Other new polonaises from English houses show the fronts cut away, revealing a Fedora or a flatly-pleated vest beneath. At each side are draperies almost in panier effects. These are suitable for slender women only. For stouter forms are models which show the forms at each side of the front extending into wide panels. which are variously decorated, those made of Lyons velvet having a superb garniture of shaded embroider es or bands in silk applique work bordering all their edges. En suite with these in many instances are tiny muffs of velvet

decorated to correspond.

The "marquise" jacket, made finely plaided or shaggy cloth, with its velvet revers and deep collar, bids fair to become one of the very popular shapes for this and even the next season's livery. The coat can be worn open or fastened closely to the throat. as taste or discretion may decide. The fronts are half loose even when the jacket is buttoned, but the back fits snugly and is considerably shorter than the front. Though there is but little variation in the shape, considerable difference in effect is obtained by the use of many different materials-by the employment of plain instead of fancy cloth, or in giving it a decidedly En-glish appearance by making the wrap of checked material, with hood at the back gayly lined, and using fancy mother-o'-pearl buttons of extra large size, or those of bronze instead of smaller sorts of gilt or silver. are again l'ersian lamb's wool, velvet fur or feather trimmings upon the coat, or the new fancy velvets are utilized for collar and cuffs. Triffing, however. as thes: variations are, they prevent that tiresome similarity which, in the case of a very popular fashion, too onotonous and common.-N. F. Post.

-The Women's Christian Temper reenan, Salpointe, Leroy and Kenrick, held a conference yesterday on the question of the relation to the Catholic church to secret societies, with special reference to the Knights of Labor. The greatest secrecy was observed on the conduct of the deliberations. Sufficient was learned from an authoritative source to state that the conference ance Union, of Burlington, N. J., are doing the same sort of work as did the Crusaders of Ohio some years ago, and on a recent Sunday they made personal visits to the open saloons. At one the wife of the proprietor told them what she thought of them in most emphatic language. At another the proprietor listened patiently, accepted their tracts. and asked them to pray for him, and the temperance women went away much encouraged.—N. Y. Sun.

WITCHES AND POSSUMS.

Three Good Negro Stories Told by Cheer-ful and Talkative Aunt Maria. Aunt Maria has been our cook for twenty years, and though she sometimes node in the chimney corner, she is not so old as to burn the roast beef

or scorch the biscuits. Her face is very black, but it is often lit up by a pleasant smile, revealing two rows of teeth which have taken good care of themselves.

She is almost as round as a barrel, but stoutness does not deprive her of activity, except after work hours, when

activity, except after work hours, when she is partial to "dipping."

Those who "dip" purchase tobacco in the form of anufi, and use it by means of a small stick which is chewed upon until the end becomes soft and the snuff adheres to it; after that it is rubbed like a little mop against the teeth. Many elderly females are addicted to "dipping," but it is less frequently met with among their descendants.

Aunt Maria generally wears a brightcolored handkerchief upon her head in the shape of a cornucopia. When she puts on one as crimson as a scrap of sunset and very stiff with starch, she is in a talkative mood. At such times she loves to sit upon

an old horse-hair sofa in the corner of the kitchen and tell what she calls: De tales my gran'daddy tole me w'en I wuz a gal. Not long ago she was instructing a sympathetic listener on the subject of

"I b'leves," she was saying, solemnly, "dat dar wuz witches in de ole times, but dar sin't enny ob dem lef'

now. "I'll tels you a tale dat my gran' daddy tole me w'en I waz a chile. He sed dat witches was larger in de day an' small at night, an' dat dey wuz made like humans. Dey wuz people dat wore gowns in de day, an' at night dey wore skin, like folks' human skin,

so dat dey could git in an' out ob hit. so dat dey could git in an' out ob hit.

"Wunst dar wuz a drinkin' man dat lobed whisky mo' dan wuz good fer him, an' kep' a lot ob hit in de cellar. He kep' missin' hit frum de jugs tel he 'spected dat de witzhes wuz a-stealin' hit. He b'leved dat dey wuz gittin' inter de cellar throo de keyhole; for witches kin git little w'en dey wantster. Dey comes frum de bad place, an' lobes licker an' bilin' hot water.

"Wun night de man went ter de

"Wun night de man went ter de cellar, an' foun' de wickid witches drunk in dar. Dey wuz motionin' like dey ginerally dus, but wuz so drunk dey couldn't git out. Dev has a conjurin' word dat dev uses, but wuz drunk enust ter furgit hit.
"Pe man had 'em tuk up, an' wuz

gwine ter hab 'em hung.
"De gallus wuz made, an' de rope fixed! But de debil-frens ob de witches come ter help 'em an' teched 'em unde de arms an' sed: 'I'm fer de Bollin'

Green, I'm fer de Bollin' Green!' "An' de witches sed: 'I'm after you, I'm after you!" Den dey all banished throo de eliments.
"An' de man dat lost de witches and

de whisky had seed mo' dan enuff ob de badness of bofe ob dem; so afterdey wuz gone he lobed his wife an' chillen', an' jined de chu'ch,"

During the Christmas holidays Aunt Maria entertained her young nephew from the city with an opossum story. evidently intended to "point a moral" through the medium of the super-"I'll tell you." she said, with an air

of infinite instruction, "w'at a possum's like."
"He's 'bout twict de size ob a growed-

up cat, an' he's gray an' sorter shaggy, wid long wool, but hit ain't kinky like a nigger's. He's got feet like a cat, an' his tail is ez cl'ar ob har ez a hoop-staff. Dat's de describement ob him.

"He's a powerful deceivin' animal. He acts jest like he dead w'en he ain't. He lays on de groun' quietsome ez a corpse, an' dey ain't nuthin' kin beat oeivinniss.

"I knows some humans dat plays possum ter keep from gwine ter work. an' I ain't got no use fer sich trash. "A fat 'possum is better eatin' dan a roas' pig. He's greasy an' good ter Some people ruther chaw on de bones ob a 'possum dan de meat ob

"Dar's a mighty big diffrunce twix't a 'possum an' a 'coon. 'Coon meat is a heap stronger ter de tase dan 'pos-sum meat, an' dey don't favor wun anudder enny ways.

"Dar's a tectotal diffrunce twix't old de animils. I'm gwin ter sing a song fer you dat de cullud fokes sings 'bo't e 'coon, de 'possum an' de rabbit.'' Without further preface, Aunt Maria plunged into the liveliest of tunes. which she sang in a somewhat cracke t

of the chorus were these: "'De raccoon tail got a ring all 'roun',
An' de 'possum tail go bar.
De rabbit be got no tail at all,
But a loetle bunch ob har!"

but very energetic voice. The worl

Annt Maria's delighted listener asked her enthusiastically to sing something

"I'm obleeged ter you, heney." she replied, with evident gratification. "but I'm fleshier dan I use ter be, an' I'se got de asmaties in my chist. I'se afeared ter sing, 'cept wunst in awhile. But I'll tell you a tale dat my gran'daddy tole me 'bout a man dat used ter hab de wickedniss ob huntin' on Sundays. Gran'daddy sed de man-he wuz a nigger man dat wuxn't converted by bap-tizin'-follered huntin' fer a bisniss all de days ob de week, an' Sundays, too. "He wuz a big 'possum hunter. He went out wun Sunday nite wid a gang

ob dogs ter hunt fer 'possums.

'After awhile de dogs got on de trail
ob a 'possum, an' treed hit. De dogs wuz a good ways ahead ob de man, an' he called ter dem, and kep' dem baying at de tree tel he come.
"When he got dar he seed a big w'ite

when he got dar he seed a big whe thing civering up de limbs ob de tree. He tuk his ax, an' struck a heaby lick inter de tree, an' cut hit down. But 'twarn't a live 'possum he cotched, twuz de gose ob wun!

"De sporit spoke ter him an' sed:
"Munday nite, Chuesday nite, Wensday
nite, Thursday nite, Friday nite, Sad'day nite, Sunday nite poor 'possum can't git no res'.' "Den de gose pitched on him from de tree, an' wrapped him an' his dogs up in a sheet. An' w'en de sperit on woun' hit de dogs runned off an' nebber wuz seed no mo' by nobody. De man went home an' tuck ter his bed an'

"An' I b'leves de killin' wuz done by de Lord, 'esise de hunter man nebber minded w'at de Good Book ses' 'bout de keepin' ob de Lord's day.''—William

H. Hayne, in Southern Bivouac. -An old stage driver by the name of Howard Turner was killed a few days ago by a stone thrown from a blast at the railroad front. He was at least a quarter of a mile distant from the blast.
—Jacksonville (Ore.) Times.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Cows that are good milkers are roracious feeders.-Prairie Farmer. -Coffee cake should be wrapp while warm, in a napkin, and remain till cut. — The Household.

—Bran and shorts moistened with water or buttermilk should constitute the morning feed of every flock of lay-ing hens.—Uleveland Leader.

-An Indiana farmer advocates cutting off the tops of potato vines when they grow too rank, and states that he has increased the yield by so doing.

—Platter of Paris ornaments may be cleaned by covering them with a thick layer of starch, letting it dry thoroughly and then brushing with a stiff brush.

-The American Cultivator tells its readers to save all the feathers from chickens and other fowls. Use the best for pillows, etc., and put the others, which are rich in ammonia, in -The best drug for poultry is car-

bolic scid. Get a pint of the crudest for fifty cents, put one ounce in one gallon of water, and sprinkle it with a broom all over the chicken-house and its furniture once a month .- Albany -Election Cake: Three and one-half pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, three eggs,

one cup of yeast and one quart of new milk. Let it rise over night. Add rais-ins, cinnamon and allspice.—Toledo -Browned Crackers: Dissolve an even tablespoonful of salt in a pint of cold water, split some hard crackers (Bent's or Boston), dip the halves one by one in the salt water, butter them and place in the oven to crisp. Eat hot

for tea. - Boston Post. -Corn stalks have much less sweetness in them before they blossom or tassel, as it is usually called. Analysis shows this, and a cow given her choice

of the two confirms the verdict of chemical science. The stalks improve until the ears are fully formed and begin to harden. - Chicago Herald. -It will surprise old poultry growers to learn that the common hawk is regarded as a valuable bird. He destroys one hundred field mice for every chick-en, and if there be a fair amount of shrubbery around the hen yard very

few chickens will be lost from his deprelations .- N. Y. Times. -Ginger Snaps: Three cups of flour, seven tablespoonfuls metted shortening, one tablespoonful ginger, one scant teaspoon salt. Put all these

ingredients in a pan and pour over one pint of boiling molasses (New Orleans makes the best); mix well together and add flour enough to knesd; roll thin and bake quick.—Philadelphia Call. -Grape Pie: Pop the pulps out of the skins into one vessel and put the skins in another. Then simmer the pulp a little and run it through a colan-

ler to separate the seed. Noxt put the skins and pulp together and they are ready for jugging or for pies. Pies prepared in this way are nearly as good as plum pie, and that is very good.—
Household. -Try these waffles for breakfast or or breakisst or breakisst or lunch: Pass one pint of warm, soft-boiled rice through a sieve and add to it a small teaspoonful of salt, one table-spoonful of baking poder. Beat the written of three aggreet a stiff broth

whites of three eggs to a stiff broth. Beat the yelks of three eggs as light as possible and mix with three gills of milk; stir the mixture into the rice and flour and add an ounce of melted but-ter; add the frothed whites; mix all thoroughly together and pour into the waffle-iron, baking a delicate brown. The waffle-iron should be heated, well greased and filled two-thirds full with the mixture. - Exchange.

FARM LABORERS. The Question of Wages as It Presents
Itself to Agriculturists.

As farming is carried on, most men who improve new farms, building their own fences, outbuildings, etc., using every acre broken up for growing grain for many of the first years of their farming operations, get stiff in joint and muscle at thirty-five, and begin to feel old at forty-five. If their land when taken in hand was timbered, then the result of the added strain is very much more pronounced. Men starting on such an enterprise usually do so single-handed, as the help of the boys comes in later. Without cash capital to draw from, it can hardly be ex-pected that a new farm, started in the vay indicated, will earn any surplus out of which wages can be paid to hired men. No, the country has been settled and improved, in a great measure, by wear-ing one set of men and women out, a set that could only have a farm and home by making this from the wild land, through the vigor and vitality of their own brain and brawn. But in later years help must be em-ployed, and it is not with farming and

stock-growing as with certain speculative and manufacturing pursuits, where, as it were, the turn of a card brings with it large and quick returns.

It is a serious question when grain is being raised without profit—and for the purpose of selling off the farm—whether it is not best to let the land stand over and rest rather than to till it with hired labor at current cost. Expenses have so grown of late, as compared to former years, that when men look back at the wages paid years ago, the difference is seen to be start-ling. Thus, Prof. Thompson in a lecture on labor in Harvard, states that in 1793 an Eastern canal company offered \$5 a month for laborers during the winter months, and \$6 during the summer, with board and lodging. About the same time United States soldiers were paid only \$3 a month. A proposal to raise the pay to \$4 was met by the statement that in Vermont labor was only worth \$4 a month with board and alchims. board and clothing. In 1797 farm labor was employed in Rhode Island for \$3 a month for the year, and for \$5 during the busy season. In Connecti-cut a strong boy could be hired for \$1 a month to work from daybreak until eight or nine o'clock at night. Of course produce was low in price, and a rise in butter from eight to ten cents turned the heads of farmers' wives and daughters. Girls hired out at twenty-five cents a month and board. In 1821 the best farm hands could be had for twenty-five cents a day, and twice this price for mowing time. In 1829 men hired out to work on the canals at sixty to seventy-five cents a day. But the question in our time is not can the farmer afford to pay \$18 a month for farm hands, but can he get efficient help at any price? And the further question is, had he not better seed three-fourths of his farm to grass and let the farm beacts do the harvesting.—National Live-Stock Journal. the best farm hands could be had for